FURTHER DISSECTION OF MISS POLLARD: CHARACTER-THE QUESTION DEFORE THE JURY-A VERDICT EX-

PECTED ON SATURDAY. Washington, April 12.—The Pollard-Breckinridge case will go to the jury on Saturday, and a verdict I will probably be rendered that day, for jurymen have no liking for being locked up over Sunday To-morrow morning ex-Judge Wilson will begin closing argument for the plaintiff, which will be the last argument in the case. He will continue

when Judge Bradley will charge the jury. onel Breckinridge this afternoon, and the court then adjourned until to-morrow. There was an ce in his speech of the dramatic passages of nd tell him he was guilty of the foulest crimes if milder, although at times he approached the sensational in his language and gestures. The plaintiff was not present, but she will probably be in her sual place to-morrow to hear her counsel, Judge

The relations of Miss Pollard with James C. Rodes were the subject to which Major Butter first devoted himself. He read the letters from the plaintiff to Rodes, begging and demand ney from him. Then he rend the letters which Miss Pollard called "woooden or dummy These letters were dated from New-Orleans, Jacksonville and other places in the South, and Miss Pollard says they were written in Cincinnati at her first confinement, some of them at the dictation of the defendant, and sent to Rodes through her mother, at Towlesboro, Ky., to diver suspicion. Miss Pollard testified that her mother knew nothing about her trouble, and taking up this point Major Butterworth said:

There is only one person in the world who can tell whether these letters are genuine or not; there is but one person living who can clear up this mystery. That person is the mother of Madeline Pollard, and she has not been called. Why has she not been called? People may say: 'Why don't you call her" and I will say to that that we are not going into the camp of the enemy for our provisions or our powder either."

Pollard that Rodes had been told she had a posi-tion in Cincinnati when she went away to prepare for her first confinement, and her second state ment that Rodes thought she was a travelling con panion at that time. These utterly inconsistent statements, said Major Butterworth, were the result of the attempt of Miss Pollard to square her

Major Butterworth dwelt on the testimony of Sister Agnes and Sister Augustine, of St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, near Cincinnati. These sisters said, were emphatic in their declaration that Madeline Pollard had never been at the asylum, as she claimed, and more positive that she was not "Mrs. Burgoyne." "Either these holy women are gullty of deep falschood," cried Major Butterworth, "or Madeline Pollard never gave birth to a baby at St. Joseph's Asylum."

A TILT WITH WILSON.

A little tiff between Major Butterworth and Miss Pollard's chief counsel, Judge Wilson, furnished diversion for the spectators. Major Butterworth taunted the plaintiff's counsel with reference to the

"Show them to people, and get them to identify things they had never seen? Not much There was some further exchange of words, and

the spectators laughed. Judge Bradley immediately told Major Wilson to stop, and then threatened to clear the room, as he

Major Butterworth laid considerable emphasis of

Major Butterworth hid considerable emphasis on the frequent use of the expression in Miss Pollard's letters to Rodes, "Come carly, and we will go and see mamma."

"We will go to see mamma,' when mamma wasn't there? What does it mean? I don't know-perhaps Judge Wilson does,' said Major Butterworth; but if he did not know he conveyed a clear impression to the minds of his hearers that he meant that the expression used so frequently was merely a code phrase for going out for some wrongful or secret purpose. He referred sarcastically to Miss Pollard as a "pawn on an immoral chessboard, moved whether the player was near it or not."

board, moved whether the player was near it or not."

This was apropos of Miss Pollard's statement that she wanted to take her baby and go away out of the defendant's life, and the defendant would not let her. In this connection Major Butterworth told a little story: "I met a frient the other day, and he said: Ben, why didn't Breckinridge break off with the woman?" I said to him: 'Do you remember, about twenty years ago, when a brave, staiwart man, ripe in years and experience, with a loving family about him, got a woman's hand tangled in his hair?"

"My God, I do,' he cried.

"Oh, yes,' said I, 'I remember how he sweated blood before the world.

"But why did he get in it?" somebody asks.

"Oh, yes, that's all right, but that is not the question when I am to be offered up for a vicarious atonement for a crime I never committed.' We know that a man who will court death, who goes bravely into the very front of battle, trembies like an aspen leat in the presence of such a situation as this.

each member of the jury will ask himself: 'Woman, did you never sit down a minute and contemplate

did you never sit down a minute and contemplate the happy home you were likely to destroy? And she wants to say to that: 'Our relations were not discontinued long enough to enable me to think such things—he would not let me go."

Major Butterworth said he did not seek to extenuate the fault of his client, but he said: 'The mea who framed your financial systems, the men who have made your laws, your great generals, strong as they were, have trembled and given way to this temptation to which this man was subjected. She knew she held this man's destiny in her hand. She could command, not demand. And yet she never contemplated a better life. She kept him there crouching at her feet.

Taking up the alleged promise of marriage on August 31, 1852. Major Butterworth drew a picture of what deprayity was shown if her story was true. The defendant had met her at the railroad station and told her he had something to tell her that evening which he was vain enough to think would please her. "And what did he do? She says he took her to a house of ill-fame to ask her with tender affection to be his wife."

hat's what makes it all the worse," said Judge

"That's what makes it all the worse," said Judge Wilson.

"And that's what makes your manly manhood know it isn't true," retorted Major Butterworth, shaking both clenched lists in the opposing lawyer's face. "Before the mould had gathered on the shroud of his dead wife, he asks her, isnderly, with loving kindness, to marry him. Asked her to marry him and consummate their years of debauchery by placing her at the head of his table, to preside over his pure and loving daughters, to rule his home—and she says when he wanted to ask her that he took her to a house of ill-fame. It isn't true," added Major Butterworth.

"Madeline Pollard might have been a good woman in the eyes of the world to-day," said Major Butterworth. "If she had carried out her part of the contract with the defendant to leave Washinston and die out of his life. She did go to Bread Loaf Inn, Vt., to work on the paper of Mr. Battell. But, through some mysterious power, the obstacle which prevented her from breaking that contract was removed in the death of the defendant was removed in the death of the defendant was removed in the death of the defendant as wife. And then she laid her plan to trap him. She decided to go to him and say: 'You shall marry me, or else I'll drag you down in disgrace before the world. She returned to Washinston, and now she claimed that on the very day she returned, after not having seen the defendant for a long time, and when not a line had been exchanged between them, the defendant asked her to marry him, and this on the very day she returned from the North, when the sound of his dead wife's footsteps had not died away from his hearthstone. It was ridiculous, said Major Butterworth. "And then she said shewanted to go to Europe for two years, and the defendant admitted that. But at what price did she want to go-she would not sail for Europe without going as his acknowledged fiance."

"THROUGH DARKNESS TO LIGHT."

Major Butterworth took up the calls on Mrs. lackburn by the defendant and the plaintiff to tell her they were engaged merely for the purpos of setting right in Mrs. Blackburn's mind the statement of Miss Pollard that Colonel Breckinridge had promised to marry her. He took occasion to picture Miss Pollard as the adventuress, laying her plans to entrap into marriage a man whom she had in her power through their guilty relations. The plaintif came to the defendant and said: "I ve told Mrs. Blackburn that we're engaged. Now what can I do to set myself right with her?" And then the two decided to go to Mrs. Blackburn and he, to keep this woman from being condemned, agreed to say they were to be married. They were obliged to lie to get out of it. "There was no way to light except by plunging through darkness," said Major Butterworth. Celonel Breckinridge had done a noble act. He had gone to Mrs. Blackburn to save a woman's honor, to keep her from being diagraced as an adventuress. And when she could not force

### SPRING STORMS

are far more dangerous than one would suppose. You cannot be too careful regard-ing your health, but by investing in a HODGMAN MACKINTOSH saves much trouble

him into marriage through that means, she had spread this terrible pestilence broudcast throughout the land. e land. elling of the interview with the Chief of and of the "pistol practice," as he called the

out the land.

In telling of the interview with the Chief of Police and of the "pistol practice," as he called the little scenes between the defendant and the plaintiff, Major Butterworth was interrupted a number of times by Colonel Breckinridge, who set him straight on some of his statements.

Major Butterworth taunted the plaintiff's attorneys again for not calling as witnesses the persons who knew all about certain things brought forward by the defense and denied by Miss Pollard, Major Butterworth tried to read a letter from the defendant to Miss Pollard, but gave it up, saying: "A man ought to be punished for writing so bad a hand." Then Mr. Stoll tried to read it, but he, too, failed. A typewritten copy of the letter was produced, but this, too, proved objectionable, and the matter was finally settled by Colonel Breckinridge reading the original. He also read all the other letters and telegrams produced, which were those sent by him to the plaintiff in May, June and July of last year. Stating that it was utterly immossible to go into all the little details of the case, Major Butterworth continued:

DID HE BREAK A PROMISE?

DID HE BREAK A PROMISE? "This case reets with you gentlemen of the jury The Court has authority over the law in it; you determine the facts, William C. P. Breckinridge is not here for violating a moral or any other law

ant is a ratification of his sin. We ask not his, atlon; we ask not the exaltation of any one; has violated the commands of the Decalogue, sk for only what is just. I heartily join with rother (Mr. Carlisle) in asking you for a vering defence of American womanhood, but acting to the standard up to which our wives and each must be held.

Ing apparent for the plaintiff in the morning, and a remnent for the plaintiff in the morning, and ing argument for the plaintin in the morning. Judge Bradley assenting, the Court adjourned.

"PHIL" THOMPSON'S VULGAR SPEECH. Louisville, Ky., April 12.-"The Evening Times" of yesterday attacked the speech of "Phil" Thompson in defence of Colonel Breckinridge. It said: "Colonel Thompson's entire argument from opening to

version for the spectators. Major Butterworth taunted the plaintiff's counsel with reference to the four volumes of Washington Irving, which a partient presented to the founding asylum library, and through which Miss Pollard sought to identify herself with the institution.

Judge Wilson interrupted to ask why the defence had not shown these volumes to Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Ketchum, of Lexington, who had seen the volumes of Irving which Miss Pollard owned, and which the latter says are identical with those taken from the asylum library. "What!" cried Major Butterworth, "Show them to people, and get them to demantion.

A DISGRACE TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY. New-Albany, Ind., April 12.-The New-Albany in the Breckinridgs-Pollard scandal, and adopted

President Barker and Controller Fitch, to whom Strahan as counsel for the claimant. Ex-Judge Charles Donohus and Theodore Connaly, assistant Corporation Counsel, represent the city at the hear-ings.

"Oh, yes, 'said I. I remember how he sweated blood before the world."

"But why did he get in it?" somebody asks.

"Oh, yes, that's all right, but that is not the question when I am to be offered up for a vicarious attonement for a crime I never committed. We know that a man who will court death, who goes bravely into the very front of battle, trembies like an aspen leaf in the presence of such a situation as this.

"This plaintiff," said Major Butterworth, "had been careful not to lose sight of the defendant during the whole period of their relations. She tells us that not for the shortest space of time were

"The Retail Liquor Dealer," a weekly publication ments, giving notice to claimants against estates, as s required by law, and an impression got out that the paper had become the organ of the Surrogates, The Tammany Hall people interested in the publication took no pains to correct this impression—on the
contrary, they rather fostered it. Judge Fitzgeraid
said yesterday that all but two out of twenty notices
of this kind which appeared in a recent number were
unauthorized. The proprietors of the paper had inserted the remaining eighteen notices at their own
risk, and could not enforce payment for the advertising. Both the Surrogates, Judges Fitzgeraid and
Arnold, are in favor of advertising these notices
in the daily papers, but, as the rates fixed by law
are less than the rates of most daily newspapers, they
have been obliged to advertise in weekly, or other
publications. When the representative of an estate
requests that the advertisement be macred in a
particular paper, the Surrogates are accustomed to
respect the request.

The new building of the Lawyers' Title Insurance ready to be occupied on May I. This building is one of the fine structures of lower New-York, and it of the fine structures of lower New-York, and it has been built with the greatest care and skill. It is thirteen stories high in Maiden Lane and six stories in Liberty-st. The Liberty-st. front will eventually be raised to the same elevation as the Maiden Lane front. The partitions throughout the building are all of fireproof material. The entrance halls and staircase halls are wainscoted in marble and the lower floors are paved with mosaics, wood only being used for doors and windows. The lower portions of the building are constructed of buff Indiana limertone, and the upper part is of mottled brick relieved with stone. The architect is Charles C. Haight. John N. Golding, of No. Il Pinest., is the agent of the building.

Baltimore, April 12.-A meeting was held by the Maryland and Delaware ship canal. Tals project wish to revive it with a view to pushing it to suclarge maps which showed the importance the ship canal is playing in the world and the saving that the canal across the Maryland and Delaware Penthe canal across the Maryland and Delaware Pen-insula would make to the commerce of this country. General Agnus believed that if the canal was con-structed Baltimere would soon have the largest traffic and the largest travel of any city on the Atlantic coast. He said: "I believe that it will not be many years before the line of travel so generally followed by ocean steamers will be changed; that it will come farther South, and by touching the Azores, give the passengers the benefit of a smoother voyage and relieve them of the dangers of icebergs."

of icebergs."

General Agnus favored a route across the pen-General Agnus favored a route across the pen-insula running from the neighborhood of Queens-town to the stream just above Lewes, Del. It would be 107 miles long, with 54 miles of actual canal. The saving in distance would be about 218 miles. "For \$20,000,000 this great work can be done," said Gen-eral Agnus.

After the conclusion of General Agnus's address, Colonel William T. Craighill, of the United States Engineer Corpe, indorsed the General's views and figures and added his plea for the canal.

"BLACK SPURGEON'S" WORK. A REPLY TO MAYOR GILROY.

MANY NEGROES UPLIFTED BY HIS EX-MAYOR HEWITTS ANSWER FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

IN THE EVANGELISTIC SERVICES-HIS

The most unique figure in the present evangelistic campaign is, without a doubt, the Rev. Dr. Walker, of Georgia, who is better known as the "Black This preacher has been working prinamong the members of his own course of his stay in New-York, and has made nany converts of the attendants of the meetings in Antioch Baptist Church and in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty-eighth-st. He has been ably seconded in his efforts at the lastnamed church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon, its paster, and by the Rev. Mr. Hunt. Dr. Walker is a man who would attract attention anywhere. He has strong features, and his voice, although deep, has a remarkably winning intonation. His manner is eloquent, and in preaching Christ he follows closely the life of the Master, and he illustrates his

remarks by vivid descriptive phrases.

Dr. Walker preached yesterday, as he has been

mit us to bathe in Thy mexhaustible stream and become whiter in soul than the driven snow. We come here to-day to praise and glorify Thee. Without Thee we can do nothing. We hope that this revival will sween like a tidal wave from ocean to ocean, from Lapland to Patagonia. May we ask Thee to-day to dry up our tears, heal our miseries, and bloss all suffering humanity. Prepare us for Thy righteous retribution, and to meet at Thy throne all the countless blessings which have been promised us through Thy Blosd. During the prayer such ejaculations as "Imph! Umph" "Bless the Lord!" and "Yes, yes," gave approval to the appeal. After the hymn. Take the Natue of Jerus" had been sung. Dr. Walker.

and the attendance in the afterboon was an im provement over Wednesday.

### VALE SPORTING MEN ALARMED.

SOME OF THEM ARE IN DANGER OF CONVICTION FOR AIDING AND ABETTING A PRIZE FIGHT.

New-Haven, April 12.—The case of Walter San ford, the ex-Yale 'Varsity football player, and other students and total sporting men, who were arrested charged with niding and abetting a prize-figh years in State prison.

### COMING EAST FOR MONEY.

CHICAGO TROLLEY SCHEMES WHICH HAVE NO SUBSTANTIAL BASIS.

April 12 -With the advent of the

ties.

Here De plenty of capital is Caicago for all loculures pramising profit and the fact that any on are taken East might naturally be looked upon matter of suspicion.

### DISCORD IN MARYLAND.

ING AT CHOSS PURPOSES

the regular Democratic party here are now con-vinced that President Cleveland is playing a game of politics with the Maryland appointments at the expense of Senator Gorman. The term of Postmaster Johnson expired in February. He and the Collector of the Port still hold on. The only one of undoubtedly caused by the differences between Sen ator Gorman and the President. Mr. Cleveland in vited Mr. Gorman to lay before him the wishes of the Maryland delegation in Congress, and sent him supported by venders of alcoholic, vinous and mait a promise to try to please the delegation in the ap-beverages, has been printing Surrogates' advertisefor the several offices.

Having thus forced Senator Gorman to show

Having thus forced Senator Gorman to show his hand, Mr. Cleveland seems to have set out to see how he can take advantage of it. During the last three days he has invited to the White House and conferred with John K. Cowen and other leaders of the Independent betacorats, who have recommended a list of entirely different names for the Provident to choose from 1 Freeman Rasin, the Baltimore city boss, is said to favor for the postmastership a man whom Mr. Gorman opposes. Rasin and Gorman have not been any too friendly since the last Democratic National Convention, when the former was too enthusiastic in his supsince the last Democratic National Convention, when the former was too enthusiastic in his support of Cleveland before the convention met. He was the only man in the delegation Gorman could not control, and yet he was Gorman's chief lieutenant in the management of the party machine in Maryland. On Tuesday Governor Brown went to the White House upon the request of Mr. Cleveland, and, it is understood, suggested a compromise in the appointments. Hasin seems to have a greater influence with the President than Gorman. It is even reported here that the President recently offered the Consul-Generalship at Berlin to the Haltimore boss, who quickly declined the honer, the positions of State Insurance Commissioner and head of the City Hall ring being more profitable to him in the way of salary and control of patronage.

The Maryland Congressmen are becoming resent.

to him in the way of salary and control of patronage.

The Maryland Congressmen are becoming resentful of Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward Senator
Gorman, Deeply interested as several of them are
in personal candidates, none of them will go near
the White House. On the other hand, Governor
Brown and Messrs. Cowen and Rasin have the
President's ear. Democrats themselves say that no
matter whom the President appoints now, there is
bound to be a lively row in the party in this State.
As one of the leaders said to-day: "Gorman is
keeping very quiet. He is on a still hunt. Past experionees have shown that he generally kilk, politically, the captains of the machine who dare to disobey the general's orders."

# Stamford, Conn., April 12 (Special).-The twenty

eighth anniversary of Lee's surrender at Appo Post, Grand Army of the Republic, on Tuesday night, in a manner that will long be remembered by those who were there. The banquet hall was profusely decorated with bunting, and around the profusely decorated with bunting, and around the walls were portraits of Lincoin, Grant, Sheridan and others, and a large frame contained pictures to members of the post. The banquet was served by members of the Woman's Relief Corps, assisted by many of the young women of the city. Among the many visitors were Major Scah G. Blakeman, commander of the Department of Connecticut, Junior Vice-Department Commander Cornish, Pepartment Quartermaster Morgan, Colonel Ambier, two was Adjutant-General of Connecticut under Governor Buckingham. Commander George W. Toms, Vice-Commanders George Christiansen and Solomon Close, the Rev. Samuel Scoville, son-in-Jaw of the late Henry Ward Beecher; Surgeon Finch, of Flandreau Post; Colonel Henry Huss, ex-post-man, president of the Board of Education of Mount Vernon, and wife; Colonel John N. Farquharson and Lieutenant Henry E. Rhoades, both Commissioners of Education in Mount Vernon; Captain Charles J. T. Chatfield, commander of Farnsworth Post, and wife; the Rev. Mr. Requa Hyam Fox, and Captain William Wilson and wife. Music was furnished by Measrs. Blakeman, Cornish, Wilson, Huss, Rhoades, Farquharson and others. Comrade Isbell, whose hair is white with age, gave recitations. walls were portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan

PART WHICH THE REV. DR. WALKER IS TAKING | MR. GILBOY'S ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL THOROUGHLY DISPROVED-NO POSSIBLE DANGER IN USING THE CITY'S

CREDIT-THE GREAT ADVANTAGES WHICH THE PROPOSAL

POSSESSES. The Rapid Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday made public its answer Commerce Rapid Transit bill. It was drawn up by ex-Mayor Hewitt, a member of the commitassertions. That the scheme of having the city bond itself for a certair amount, if enough private capital cannot be secured, is perfectly feasciples the committee's reply makes clear, and it uses Mayor Gilroy's own published utterances to disprove his own statements.

The committee's reply is as follows:

Dr. Walker preached yesterday, as he has been doing all this week, in St. Mark's Church. Noon, afternoon and evening services are held there, and if occasionally there is a small attendance, what is lacking in numbers is fully made up for by the enthusiasm which seems to pervade the congregation. Although yesterday was a disagreeable day, a fair-sized audience gathered. The meeting was held in the chapel, which is ornamented by small American flars on the criting beams, and on the walls are depicted scenes in the life of Christ. The Rev. Mr. Lyon led in singing. The Half Was Never Told," and the Rev. Dr. Walker offered prayer, as follows:

"Thou Sea of Glory, Thou Fountain of Love, where millione can bathe and drink from Thy refreshing streams, we ask Thee that Thou will perfectly the property of the interval will see to-day to praise and glorify Thee. Without Thee we can do nothing. We hope that this revival will sween like a tidal wave from ocean to ocean, from Lapland'to Patagonia. May we ask Thee to-day to dry our tears, heal our miseries, and bless all suffering humanity. Frequence is a feet to-day to dry our tears, heal our miseries, and bless all suffering humanity. Frequence is not informed, but if the Mayor because is not informed, but if the Corner, the attention of the Legislature in reference to rapid transit facilities in the city of New-York, and that they are essential to its continued prosperity and turns facilities should be furnished by private appears to be a control of the indertaking. The Mayor admits that up to the present time it has possible to secure from that source the means required for the execution of the undertaking. The Mayor admits that up to the present time it has not been possible to ended the control of the end which we all desire may be obtained to which we all desire may be obtaine Any utterance made by the Mayor in his official THE ADVANTAGE TO THE CITY.

If, however, no such party can be found, the Chamber has deliberately declared its epinion in favor of the construction of the work by the city

WIDE MARGIN TO WORK L'POX.

ing the last (en years this full; alone has been some cient to provide nearly \$90,00,000, out of which has been paid the enormous expenditures for the new parks, the new Croton Aquiliact, new docks, new serious, new armories, new criminal Continuous, and in fact the insumerable additions to the public property during the last ten years. All these greatworks have been constructed and paid for, not only without increasing the city debt, but by its actual reduction since 1836 from about \$120,000,000 in about \$120,000,000 in 1832. In other words, nearly \$120,000,000 has been expended since 1835, during which time over \$10,000,000 has been paid for additional waterworks alone, \$1,130,000 for dock improvements, over \$6,000,000 for schoolhouses, about \$10,000,000 for the new parks in the Twenty-third and Tweaty-fourth wards, \$4,000,000 for paving streets and avenues, nearly \$1,000,000 for bridges over the Harlem River, and a large sum for other minor improvements.

If the experience of the past, therefore, be any indication of the future, there will not only be no increase in the public debt during the procress of the construction of the Repul Transit system, but there is every reason to believe that it will be steadily diminished in the future as in the past.

HE SAYS HE FEARS LOSS OF CREDIT.

The Mayor is of opinion that "the financial aspect

DISTROVED BY HIS OWN WORDS. A perusal of these articles, which were prepared study of the members of the Legislature. It will only be possible here to make a few extracts, serving to show that the Mayor is, and can be, under no

New-York City, and practically forming the corporation, although all are not citizens, own real estate to the value of \$50,000,000; that they have property mortgaged to the amount of \$100,000,000; that their credit is literally the best in the world; that the expense of maintaining and constantly improving its property, including the salaries of their public servants, all interest charges, and the gradual reduction of the mortgage, amounts to \$44,177,428."

In the November number the Mayor says in reference to the total value of the public and private

property in New-York City, "the closest estimate of the actual market value of such property as the Commissioners have been able to find on which to lay taxes is \$2,000,000,000. Five billions of dollars, therefore, called upon to pay \$34,000,000."

He adds: "The great fact remains that New-York City is one of the richest communities in the world, with enormous corporation property, and comparatively very small debt; that our rate of taxation is exceptionally small, while the returns made to the citizen are almost unequalited, and that the city government, in deference to the imperative demands of our people, has been brought to a standard of honesty, efficiency and economy which compares favorably with that of any other community on earth."

earth."

Comparing these statements of the Mayor, made after careful preparation and with due deliberation, with the hasty specification contained in his letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, it would seem that his apprehensions are clearly unfounded; that his objections are due to some other reasons not given for his opposition to the measure, upon which, according to his own admissions, depend the future growth and prospectly of the city of New-York.

PUBLIC OPINION OVERWHELMING.

His opposition cannot be due to public opinion, which is almost unanimous in favor of the construction of the work by the city, if it cannot be secured by the agency of private capital. The Mayor, in his article, makes the following declaration: "I do not hesitate to say that the improvements in the administration of government are primarily due, not to the newspaper press, but to that public opinion which voices its first and follost expression in the utterances of the newspapers. The constant criticiem of the press undoubtedly acts as a stimulus and a corrective agency upon public officials, so far as it represents the prevailing tone of public opinion. Beyond that it is not necessary to consider the question. The people of New-York City are constantly demanding improvements in their public service, because they will be entirely satisfied with nothing short of perfection, or such measure of perfection as is humanly possible, and the service is constantly improving because of the demand.

So far as improved rapid transit facilities are concerned, the demand is urgent, the press is unantimous, and public opinion has expressed liself to every organization which has a right to speak for the citizens of New-York in favor of the bill approved by the Chamber of Commerce. the administration of government are primarily due,

Following are the names of the men who signed the report: Abram S. Hewitt, John Sioane, Cornelius N. Eliss, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, and J. Edward-Sim-

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB APPROVE IT. The Chamber of Commerce bill for rapid transit was inforzed by the Union League Cub last night at its mentily meeting, and the following resolution, introduced by Charles Stewart Smith, was adopted: Whereas, The members of the Union League Club ave a large interest in the increased growth and

NO HABEAS CORPUS FOR M'KANE.

HUDGE LACTMEN DENIES THE APPLICATION OF HIS LAWYERS FOR A WRIT.

Julies La or by of the United States Circuit Court esterday denied the motion argued before him by McKane's lawyers last Friday for a writ f habcas corpus, on the ground that it was trary to the pravisions of Section 766 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to confine McKane in Sing Sing Prison while the appeal in his case was sending in the United States Supreme Court. Judge Lacombe says:

Herotofore the provisions of Section 796 have been neoked, at least in this circuit, solely to postpane me execution of persons under sentence of death, y reason of the circumstance that the Federal litutes allow an inisfinite number of applications and appears, each appeal bringing Section 736 into meration, without requiring any judical certificate of reasonable doubt either by the court appealed.

percentage on its gross receipts, which fell due in the company owes the city \$13,360 50, as the percentage on its gross receipts, and as this sum a 5 per cent penalty be aided. The contention of been imposed upon it, and that instead of paying the percentage on the gross receipts it paid into the city ressury taxation upon real estate, the pay-

Two "New Tennasseca" went on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday and were duly initiated. They were Edward H. Jewett and John W. Gil-bough, who take the seats of H. G. Trevor and James Struthers. Mr. Jewett was surrounded by a of his department for the quarter enting March apparel. The enthusiasm of the hazers was some-what exhausted when Mr. Gilbough went into the what exhausted when Mr. Gibbough went into the boardroom, and he escaped with a battered hat and some disarranged clothing. Mr. Gibbough has been in Wall Street since issi, having been in charge of the bond department of Fost. Martin & Co. In the last five years he has dealt extensively in investment bonds as an independent broker. He will devote a large part of his attention in the Stock Exchange to the bond department.

of \$21,09058, as compared with the first three months of last year. The greatest proportionate saving was follows to scow towing and leading. From Japung 1 to March 31, 1893, the refuse removed was \$61,001 cubic yards, and the cost was \$100,003 78, while the quantity of material removed during the last quarter was 785,001 cubic yards, and the cost was \$100,005 57.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episco-

its constitution, its secretary and treasurer for six-teen years, and the writer of its annual reports down to ISI. The Rev. Laban Clark introduced the subject of its proposed organization by resolution to ing. This body at a later session appointed a pub-lic meeting at the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcolic meeting at the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church to organize the society. Of this meeting the Rev. Nathar, Bangs was chairman, and the constitution which he had written was adopted on motion of the Rev. Joshua Soule, seconded by the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson. The next year, 1820, the General Conference formally reorganized and adopted the society. Its annual receipts for 1829 amounted to the small sum of \$23. Its receipts last year, from November 1, 1802, to October 31, 1802, amounted to \$1,23,680.

This society will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary at the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow. Dr. and Mrs. Baldiwin and others will deliver sermons or addresses at 1945 a. a. and 745 p. m. Bishop Andrews will preside at the missionary love feast at 3 p. m. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Laurence has been returned by invitation to the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church as pastor for the fifth year.

paster for the fifth year.



the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, it was naturally to be expected that imitations would soon follow, JOHANN HOFF accepts this as the best compliment which could be paid to him, as only persons and things of sterling value are copied by the third and fourth rate aspirants to fame and distinction. Envy is at the bottom of all social and commercial animosity.

One dozen bottles of the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract have the same strengthening and nourishing effect as a large cask of ale or beer, without being intoxicating.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS. 14th Street.

# TO-DAY, Great Absolute Sale at AUCTION,

By order of the Imperial Persian Commis sioners of the

GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS

OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND PERSIA

# Oriental Rugs and Carpets,

exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, and received 72 Highest'

## TO-DAY, 2 O'CLOCK PROMPT

## LE BOUTILLIER BROS, Fourteenth Street,

GEO. H. WEIGERT, Auctioneer.

ALL AGAINST OLEOMARGARINE. DAIRYMEN TO SEND A COMMITTEE TO WASHING.

TON-EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR ADDRESSES A MEETING. The dairy trade is up in arms against eleomargaria.

C. W. Horr, of Wellington, president of the National Dairy Union, addressed a gathering of the New-York Auxiliary Association yeaterday morning at the Mercantile Exchange, in Hudson-st. Mr. Hor said that it was principally against fraud that the fight was made. What was wanted, the speaker said, was a law to compel oleomargarine to be so made that it would not resemble butter. All the colors of the rainbow were at the disposal of the big slaughter-house men and others who mansfactured "oleo.

the first speaker, also made a plea for the farmers interests. Mr. Horr described the result of his observations at a visit to the Armour establishmen, where the process of manufacturing ofcomagarine was fully explained to him. The addition of a small percentage of milk to the oil, which is the basts of the praduct, and of coloring matter, proved beyond percentage of milk to the oil, which is the the product, and of coloring matter, provedoubt, he said, the intention of the manuto deceive the people who buy and eat but imitation, both in flavor and color, admitt other explanation. Let the manufacturers margarine, said Mr. Horr, "preserve the color and flavor of their product, and let appeal to the taste of consumers by h methods that the latter will prefer cleon to butter." Mr. Horr added that he would help to pass a law that would prevent from making butter in imitation of oleom (Laughter.)

Washington Winsor; secretary,

Street Aleaning Commissioner Andrews sent a rethe cost of doing the work," causing a total saving of \$21,050 55, as compared with the first three months

of last year. The greatest proportionate saving was put down to scow towing and leading. From Japuary 1 to March 31, 1893, the refuse removed of scows was 691,001 cubic yards, and the cost was \$100,005 78, while the quantity of material removed during the last quarter was 785,001 cubic yards, and the cost was \$103,005 57.

During the first three months of 1893 there were removed from the most important of the leading thoroughfares 88,155 cartloads of snow, at an average cost of 72-25 cents a cartload, or a total expenditure of \$62,455.48. The average cost a cartload for the last twelve years was \$3,9-10 cents. For the corresponding period of the current year there were spending period of the current year there were serious of \$35,459.85.

Horses of the department, Mr. Andrews assers.

No. 469 15.

Horses of the department, Mr. Andrews asserts, are now feel at a saving of 10 per cent, and the cost of street-sweeping was 111-10 per cent cheaper than during the first three months of 1883. The hundred and eighty-two miles of paved streets, adds the Commissioner, "are swept daily (except Sundays). The most densely populated tenemations districts are as thoroughly cleaned each day as are the principal thoroughfares."

FUNERAL OF HENRY A. CRAM.

The funeral of Henry A. Cram took place at M West Twenty-fifth-st. The attendance was large Dix, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Vibbert, There were Dix, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Vibbert. There were no palibearers. Mr. Cram's son and daughters and the family servants were present. The only foral offerings were a smail cross of white roses and illies of the valley, and two palm leaves, with small bunch of violets. These rested upon the coffic Among those present were Richard Croker, George B. McClellan, Edgar Winthrop, Elbridge T. Gerri, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster and the Res. Dr. George Paker.

The burial will be in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, where the body was taken on the 12:20 p. m. train on the Pennsylvania Rallroad.

BOARD OF EDUCATION TO MEEL. An important special meeting of the Board of Ede cation will be held this afternoon to consider amount of ther things the Ahearn bill and the election of several principals recommended by the Committee on Teachers. The reason for this haste is the with the unprecedented success of the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Except in the apparatus of the superior of th

TO HAVE A FARM AND DOG SHOW. The farm show under the auspices of the Hemp stead Farm and the special dog show of the St. Bernard Club of America, Collie Club of America. American Spaniel Club, American Fox Terrier Club and Buil Dog Club of America, will be beld in Madison Square Garden, the former exhibition from April 27 to May 5, and the latter show from May 1 to May 4.

TO PRESS A BIG CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY The Herzog Teleseme Company has given the Controller notice of its purpose to press a claim against the city for \$200,000 damages, for delay in the fulfiment of the contract which, it alleges, existed for ment of the contract which, it alleges, exists to supplying the Police Department with a signal system on which the company holds a patent. But the claim of \$200,000 is only conditioned on the city's harrying up and buying the Herzog machines. The failure to put the invention in use is so manifesty unfair to their stockholders, the claimants asy, that if the business is further delayed they will use the city for \$650,000, with interest, costs, expenses and the like, which may mount up into the million.